

# The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANZAS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

## The Triumph.

For the first time in the history of Kansas, its people have triumphed at the ballot-box. In spite of all the fraud of their unscrupulous opponents, they have elected a majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and secured the county offices in nearly every county of the Territory. Their triumph is as complete as it could well have been. This, though it does not deliver Kansas from her thralldom, has sensibly weakened the power of her oppressors. It has demonstrated, beyond all cavil, that the pro-slavery faction that has hitherto assumed to govern Kansas, is a miserable minority, and assisted to expose their rascally recklessness and audacity. This much it has done. But there is still much need of labor and vigilance to accomplish the grand result of founding our new State on the glorious principles of the Declaration.

Under the protection of Federal bayonets a body of the usurpers are now in session at Leecompton, concocting a hellish plot against the liberties of Kansas, regardless of the late expression of the popular will. Their zeal has not abated. Instead of loosening their fangs, they are only intent on forcing them deeper. They are strong in the endorsement of the National Administration, and from them we have much to fear. Let us not be duped into a false security and inactivity by the partial triumph just achieved. Let every man be at his post, in readiness to act as becomes men in the crisis which is before us. Remember, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

## "Honor to whom Honor is Due."

It is now certain that the people of Kansas have triumphed at the ballot-box—that they have secured possession of both branches of the Territorial Legislature, for the first time in the history of Kansas. This has been done in spite of the fraud and villainy of the Blue Lodges of Missouri, an infamous appointment, the interposition of the U. S. army at the polls, under the direction of R. J. Walker, and the purgation, and amendment of the returns by the Governor and Secretary of State. Whatever of "deliverance" for Kansas, therefore, was effected at the late election, has been accomplished by the people themselves, in spite of these individuals are deserving of more than ordinary credit for their action in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Oxford and McGee, and giving certificates to the Free State members of the Legislature elect. As well might we award merit and praise to Gov. Chase, of Ohio, for giving certificates to the legally elected members of the Legislature of that State. Besides, Gov. Walker has not thrown out the Kickapoo frauds, which were of his own breeding. These are equally glaring and infamous with those committed at the Oxford precinct, and if thrown overboard would leave the Free State candidates for the Legislature in that District in a clear majority.

"Honor to whom honor is due!" Give to the people of Kansas the honor of their own triumph, and not to these Federal appointees, who have done all they dared to do to defeat the wishes of the people.

## A Suggestion.

We understand that it is intended to place upon the summit of the new dome of the National Capitol, when finished, a statue by Crawford of the Goddess of Liberty. We think that this would be a foul insult to the will of a majority of the American people, and beg to suggest that instead of the above, the President order the execution of a group in black marble, representing the aforesaid Goddess in the position of the Hyderabad Sepoy mutineers, viz: tied in front of a twelve pounder, while Buchanan the Douglass stands ready with a lighted torch to blow them to destruction at the command of the ghost of John C. Calhoun. To complete the group a party of Federal Cavalry might be represented tramping on the Freedom of Kansas, and employed in guarding the Bogus Constitutional Convention. We also respectfully suggest that the next Congress order the stars to be stricken from the National banner, leaving the "stripes" as a fit emblem of the condition of the country, inserting in place of the azure field a representation of a slave sale, and the words: "Slavery is National—Freedom Sectional."

## Hunting Fugitive Slaves in Kansas.

The last act which "our glorious army" in Kansas, have been engaged in, is hunting fugitive slaves. Some months since a negro blacksmith escaped from Westport, Mo., and found his way to Topeka, Kansas, where he obtained work at his trade, and concluded to remain. About a week ago his master arrived at Topeka from Westport in search of him. He found his "chattel" but did not dare attempt to arrest him. He then went to Leecompton and procured a squad of U. S. Troops, and with them returned to Topeka. But "the bird had flown," and after an unsuccessful search he returned to Missouri a "saddled" if not a "wiser man." These slave owners will soon find, if they have not already learned it, that the "Fugitive Slave Law" has but few supporters in Kansas, and if they wish assistance in capturing their fugitive "chattels," they will have to obtain it from the U. S. Army alone.

## Democratic Progress.

Our ultra friends of the oligarchy ought to be content with the rapidity of the progress which their northern Democratic toadies and servants are making toward a full acceptance of the Calhoun platform. Men who, a few years ago, were loud in their protestations of devotion to the Wilmot Proviso, and in their opposition to slavery extension, are now found advocating the very opposite in the most extreme manner. The President has fully given in his adhesion to the slave propaganda, and his Silliman letter openly defends the doctrine that "Slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution in every Territory belonging to the Federation," and Pennsylvania has by her late vote loudly approved of these sentiments. The Supreme Court declares that "negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect," and the Northern Democratic party by endorsing that doctrine have paved the way for another step that they must take to be consistent, viz: to deny the right of the people to legislate slavery out of any State. This will be unhesitatingly swallowed—no dose being too nauseous for the stomach of modern Democracy.

At the present moment the Virginia "Lemmon" case is being argued before the Supreme Court of New York. This case, it will be remembered, involves the right to carry slaves in transitu through the Free States—a right which the laws of that State deny. Charles O'Connor, a New York Democratic lawyer, and an unworthy descendant of the great Irish patriots of that name, is Counsel for the Oligarchy, and well and fitly does he do his dirty work. He places slavery high and dry above State control, and puts it under the wing of the National Eagle. His speeches as reported, putting aside the legal part of them, would have better fitted the darkest purlieus of Egypt, than the Supreme Court of the Empire State. He indulged in all the sneers about fanaticism, &c., usually found in Democratic orations, and when asked by the opposing Counsel as to whether "the child of a slave woman born in the State while in transitu would be a slave?" replied in the affirmative, and tauntingly remarked "that it would be no disgrace; the soil was no more holy than that of Mount Vernon, trod by Washington." This is the gist of it—O'Connor is consistent to his views of negroes being property.

Whatever may be the decision of the New York court, this case will be carried before the Supreme Bench, and it is useless, in view of the Dred Scott decision, to speculate upon what will be the verdict. Judge Taney will find that as the Constitution recognizes the right of property in negroes, it also guarantees the right of transitu through every part of the Union. This will be swallowed readily by the lickspittle snivelling Douglasses of the North. We do not complain, for if we believed that one human being could hold property in another, we must of course acknowledge the right to carry it and use it anywhere and everywhere for his benefit. The only true ground upon which the opponents of Slavery can stand, is to deny totally, now and forever, the right of any person, in any place or at any time to hold or exercise property in or over any member of the human family—Republicans! Free State men of Kansas! this is the only true and fundamental ground, and upon it alone can you meet the real issue. We do not complain of the position of the Democracy, for we hold that every step they take at the dictates of their Southern masters, will virtually be the cause of progress in the ranks of the friends of Freedom.

## A Strange Sight.

Lawrence has lately witnessed a scene entirely new in the history of that city of novelties. During the past week a bogus court, presided over by a bogus Justice, and attended by a bogus Sheriff, Deputies and Constables has been in full blast. We have witnessed many a singular phenomenon in Kansas. That misery makes strange bed-fellows the conservative tail of G. W. Brown during the past canvass proved. Radical Abolitionist Heath, Conservative Editor Austin, an Old Member of the Liberty Guard, and a Black Law Democrat were loving partners, "check by jowl" in all their efforts; but we never witnessed anything that illustrated the truth of the old proverb so strongly as the sitting of the above mentioned bogus court. There sat S. N. Wood, the whilom leader of the Branson rescuers, stiff and starched in all the dignity of a bogus Justice of the Peace. The first resistor of the Usurpation holding the first court that ever disgraced the boundaries of Lawrence. May our eyes never witness another such specimen of degeneracy. The people seemed to feel the strangeness of their new position, and but little reverence was paid to his Honor.

## Horse Thieves Arrested.

On Sunday last, ten individuals suspected of belonging to a gang of horse thieves which have of late become quite troublesome in that vicinity, were arrested in Lawrence, by the City Marshal, and delivered over to the bogus Territorial authorities. One of them escaped on the night of Tuesday, and the others are undergoing a preliminary examination before the bogus Justice of the Peace.

Six companies Dragoons of Col. Sumner's command, passed through Lawrence on Friday the 23d inst., under Major Sedgwick, for Leecompton. They were ordered out by Walker to protect the Constitutional Convention from an outraged people. The day of military despotism is not yet passed.

## Our Present Position.

We find the following paragraph in an article on the late Kansas election in the editorial columns of that able friend of freedom, the *Wisconsin Free Democrat*. The editor, like all radical thinkers on the subject of Slavery, fully comprehends the magnitude of our struggle, and broadly asserts that which we have so often expressed, viz: "That going into this election would not make Kansas free any sooner than adherence to the old policy of non-recognition."

"If this question of slavery were confined entirely to Kansas, we should attach more importance to this election; but it is a national matter, in which the 'aid and comfort' of the nation in a practical and efficient point of view is arrayed against this vote. Congress is against it, and if a pro-slavery constitution is submitted to it, whether passed upon by the people or not, it will ratify it and admit the State. This election by no means takes the power from pro-slavery hands to make Kansas what they please. It shows the sentiment of the people unmistakably, and is worth whatever effect such knowledge may be supposed to have on that class of men, which heretofore, at least, has not been much."

The Territorial government we looked upon as useless, for all practical purposes, the moment that the Constitutional Convention was allowed to organize. Our Territorial Legislature does not meet till the first week in January, and Congress assembles in December; and no matter how objectionable may be the document presented by the usurpers, it will doubtless be received by Congress, and Kansas admitted as a State under it, before our Legislature meets. How much nearer shall we be to our liberty than we should be if we had stood on the high and noble platform of principle in place of expediency? If the "plug-ugly" Convention consummate their task of framing a constitution, we have got the old battle to fight over again, and with a disadvantage of having two scoundrels in the U. S. Senate misrepresenting us, and sent there by a minority. Our safety consists alone, it seems to us, in putting into operation a State Government before their constitution can be adopted by Congress. Shall we do it, citizens of Kansas? Will you faint at the eleventh hour, when a few more bold strokes, such as made the country ring in days "not o'er distant," will gain a glorious victory? We cannot believe it, and yet if something is not done, and that soon, the struggle will have again to be fought, with less chances than hitherto of winning.

## Some Respectability Left.

It appears that quite a number of the members elect of the Plug-Ugly Convention, have failed to appear since the overwhelming rebuke administered to them at the late election. Whether this arises from a respect for the will of the majority fairly expressed, or from a wholesome fear of 'consequences,' we are unable to state, but certain it is that less than forty out of sixty members elect are now in session at Leecompton. Those present are generally the most ultra and rabid of the body and do not care a straw for majorities when against them.

## A Shrewd Man.

In reading the late number of the *Herald of Freedom*, we feel convinced that G. W. Brown is a shrewder man than most people give him credit for being.

The insuperable contradictions in the editorials of that gentleman are evidently intended to deter his critics from following his sordid course, in consequence of the labor required. If he made only a dozen sonnets in one number, there might be some chance of noting them all, but when every paragraph contradicts the next, we give up the task in despair.

The Bogus Constitutional Convention, now in session at Leecompton, has chosen as first Assistant Clerk of that body, G. D. Hand of the "City of Oxford." Mr. Hand is a promising young Border Ruffian, who made his first *entree* before the public as one of the clerks of election at Oxford, and as such affixed his autograph to the famous "Oxford returns." His election to the position of clerk of the Plug-Ugly Convention is a fitting one and doubtless designed as a reward for his perjury.

## Notice.

The Territorial Executive Committee, the State Central Committee, and the Vigilant Committee will meet at Lawrence on Tuesday the 3d day of November, at 2 P. M. Important business is to be transacted. Every member is expected to be present.—By order of said Committees.  
G. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.  
Wm. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

On Friday last, Gov. Walker and Sec'y Stanton addressed a letter to the citizens of Lawrence in reply to their invitation to remove from Leecompton to Lawrence, in which they stated that they had thrown out the fraudulent returns from McGee county. The same day the Free State Members of the Legislature elect from the Douglas county district, received their certificates of election from the Secretary. This gives the Free State men a working majority of two-thirds in the Legislature.

We direct the attention of our readers to the law card of Mr. John M. Coe, in another column. Mr. Coe is a gentleman of high legal attainments, and enjoys a good reputation as a skillful and successful practitioner. If these qualities, combined with sterling integrity will insure success, Mr. Coe's career as a barrister will be most successful. Mr. Coe has had long experience in pre-emption practice, and will give special attention to all cases in the land offices of the Territory.

## To the People of Kansas.

We have, at the late election, carried every county in Kansas by the legal vote.—Every scheme that malignant ingenuity could invent, has been resorted to by our opponents to defeat the expressed wish of the people. Fraudulent returns have been manufactured at different points and returned to the Secretary's office, so glaring that the authors of the vile forgery dare not openly sustain them. Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton have refused to allow them certificates, although a corrupt Judiciary has endeavored, by writ of *mandamus*, to compel them to do so. If these officers stand firm, as we have every assurance, they will, in the position they have taken, you will have the Delegate to Congress and a majority of both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

But this victory, great as it is, does not free Kansas. The battle is not yet fought, nor is the victory won. A body of usurpers are now assembled at Leecompton, under the guard of the U. S. army, concocting a scheme to perpetuate the slavery oligarchy in Kansas. To their action we respectfully call your attention. Hold meetings in every locality and denounce them; persevere and perfect your military organization at every point; be prepared to march at a moment's warning, that when your cause and your country calls you may promptly respond. By participating in the late election, you have shown to the world your earnest desire to settle the Kansas difficulties peaceably; by that vote you have proven that the Free State party are in the ascendancy in every county in Kansas. The election frauds, actually perpetrated to defeat the wishes of that majority—the hellish scheme now being concocted at Leecompton, evidencing that a resort to force may be necessary, and having exhausted every peaceable measure, it is believed that the world will justify you in resorting to arms. Be ready, then, fellow-freemen of Kansas; you will not be called upon until that call is absolutely indispensable, and when made, let all, without regard to age, respond, that the enemies of American institutions may know and feel that an American people, when once aroused, are as irresistible as the great ocean when moved by the mighty storm.

By order of the Territorial Executive Committee.  
G. W. SMITH, Pres.  
G. W. HUTCHINSON, Sec.  
Lawrence, Oct. 23, 1857.

## The Last Saved from the Wreck of the Central America.

The British brig Mary, of Greenock, picked up a boat drifting on the ocean, on the 26th of September, containing three men, the last survivors of the steamer Central America. It is sixteen days since the little brig Marine landed at Norfolk with 97 rescued passengers of the ill fated steamer, and now, when every hope of seeing any more of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the lost steamer had been almost extinguished, three more have been returned to their homes. After enduring the most terrible sufferings on the open sea for nine days—they were without food or water—drenched with the waves, exhausted from exposure, and reduced to skeletons by starvation, they were mercifully snatched from death in the darkest hour of despair.

One of them, Mr. Tice, the second engineer, was drifting on a plank for seventy-two hours, when espying one of the damaged life boats, he fortunately succeeded in reaching her, and soon after fell in with the other two, Grant and Dawson, clinging to the hurricane deck of the steamer, and took them off.

There is a sad episode in the story of these two men. It appears that at one time there were twelve in all on the hurricane deck, of whom ten perished miserably from exposure and starvation—a slow, lingering and painful death. While drifting about at the mercy of the waves, they saw several others clinging to portions of the wreck, but were unable to aid them; and as there is no account of any of them having been taken off by any other vessel, the painful conclusion is forced upon us that they are lost—that we shall never hear more of the brave Herndon and the hundreds of unfortunates who went down with him on the deck of the Central America.

It is a remarkable fact that the men last rescued had drifted on their frail support nearly six hundred miles from the spot where the steamer sunk, before they were picked up—a dreary voyage—the terrors of which, with a protracted and agonizing death staring them in the face, no one but themselves can realize.—*Chicago Tribune*.

## Currency.

Illinois and all other paper money now in the city is not so abundant nor troublesome as it was. Our wholesale merchants are receiving it at par from their country customers. Our retail dealers are no longer refusing it. It will produce, to a limited extent, on 'change. Gold is very scarce, and the par circulation given to all New York and Eastern bank paper, by the suspension of specie payment on the part of the New York banks has imparted no little credit to paper money in the west.—Illinois money is received with more favor than any other kind.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

## Survey of the Public Lands.

The plats of the survey of township lines in Kansas have been returned to the General Land Office, showing the progress of the extension of public lands in the western district, consisting of townships 16 to 20, inclusive, south of ranges 1 to 6, east. They embrace 294 miles of survey; also, of townships 21 to 25, south, of ranges 4, 5, and 6, east, equal to 182 miles; amounting in the aggregate to 456 miles. The foregoing region of the country thus surveyed will afford a sphere for the subdivision surveys demanded by the settlers therein.—*Wash. City States*.

## Ohio Election.

Late returns from the Ohio election give the Republicans a majority of 1500 on the State ticket. The Legislature is supposed to be Democratic.

The Governor and Secretary have issued a proclamation striking out the McGee county frauds. The grounds of the rejection were substantially the same as those of the Oxford frauds. The proclamation is of no further importance, and the crowded state of our columns prevents its publication.

Col. Sumner is under arrest at Fort Leavenworth.

## Party Platform and Individual Freedom.

The following pertinent article we clip from the *N. Y. Times*. The thoughts contained therein are worthy of earnest attention. Our political organizations are in their results oftentimes destructive of individual freedom of opinion. The tyrannies of majorities are as active as the tyranny of one. The true progress of a race or nation can only be achieved by the elevation of each member thereof. This individuality is destroyed by the machinery of parties, and it becomes the people's duty to preserve them independent.

The Anglo-Saxon race and civil liberty in modern times, owe more to prominent and strongly-marked individuality of character, than to any other incidents in their growth and history. We are what we are mainly because, from the battle of Hastings to the battle of Bunker's Hill, our ancestors were careful to make the individual man something of vastly more importance than the State. Our laws and Constitution owe their best and noblest features to the fact that the welfare and happiness of each subject or citizen, and not the people *en masse*, has been the prime object kept in view.—Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus, each were all enacted, not for the glory of the British empire, but for the comfort and security of Brown and Jones.

HAMPDEN went into the field not so much from devotion to his country as to vindicate the right of Robinson not to pay ship-money against his will. Our forefathers rose in arms, not with the view of making a mighty republic, but of securing for each citizen complete control over his own property.—Dip into what page we will of our history, the story is still the same. In this lies our superiority in political organization, and in the real elements of progress over all the republics of ancient times. In Greece or Rome the individual lived for the benefit of the State. In America and England the State exists for the benefit of individuals.—No other theory of civic rights and duties is compatible with the sure and lasting enjoyment of freedom. Every other theory leads sooner or later to despotism or downfall. Merge the man in the mass, and the State soon becomes an army, and asks for a commander-in-chief. Russia is a great empire, but what is a Russian? France is glorious, but who would be a French citizen? Make the crowd omnipotent, and the man nothing, and the crowd itself will soon degenerate into a blind horde, led by knaves, and swayed by base passions.

That there are tendencies amongst us within the last thirty years to cast the whole community in exactly the same mould, and ostracize any one who dares to have a wart the more or a mole the less, it is impossible to deny. One of the dangers to be feared from a government of majorities, is unquestionably the destruction of individual independence, and a consequent marked deterioration in political thinking. We have sought to erect bulwarks against this in the shape of Constitutions, and thus protect the minority from the storms of popular passion and prejudice. So far as regards our rights and liberties, this expedient has proved amply successful. No man in the community has much to fear from the malice, or rapacity, or fanaticism of legislation, and in the field of thought, the traditions of our race have hitherto bid defiance to the novelty of our position, and the peculiarities of our social organization. Some men amongst us are still confessedly and notoriously of some account and some value, even when they speak their own sentiments, and come before the world in their own character. In aristocracies the law puts the nobles on a pedestal, and clothes them with a dignity purely personal. We have our nobles too, but they were noble in the right of their own worth and talents, and there was a time when the growth of such men was encouraged, and their appearance hailed with acclamation. But the times are changed of late years. Democratic views are carrying us a trifle further than our warmest admirers ever intended us to go. Distinctions of rank and position have been all abolished. Every public servant, or nearly every one, has been made dependent on the people for his election and continuance in office, and this is all right. But we have gone a step further. We seem to have determined that those whom we employ in the service of the State shall not simply obey our orders, but think our thoughts. We have completely merged the executive and the deliberative departments of the government.—We have converted our statesmen into machines for the dropping of votes into the ballot-box. The result is that the selection of gentlemen or men of even decent education for legislative functions, is becoming sheer and wilful extravagance. As soon as a "Convention" provides a "platform," Irish hodmen sent to Congress could do the rest pretty nearly as well as Webster or Calhoun. As soon as the constituencies all over the country declare that the one requisite for the performance of legislative functions, is the strict and literal adoption of a political creed and programme drawn up by somebody else, a man with a particle of individuality, the smallest love of truth, or of originality, the smallest faith in the value of discussion and reflection, stifles himself and damages the country by accepting a mission which entails mental and moral emasculation.

"Platforms," as Mr. Banks ably remarked in his recent speech at Springfield, are admirable things to draw men together and bind them in a common work for a common object. But as soon as they take the form of tests for representatives, as soon as all men who aspire to a seat in Congress are obliged to perform Mr. Buchanan's feat of "standing upon every plank" of them, they become both a nuisance and a disgrace. They force us to select our legislators, the men who have to deal with the issues which stir the lowest depths of the national heart, who have to evolve from the chaos of conflicting interests, and of crude notions, the ideas which are to nerve the national arm, and shape the national destinies—not from among the great lights of the time, the wise heads and pure hearts, but from among the unscrupulous, the needy, the fanatical and the ambitious. Parties, as at present organized in this country, bid fair to drive from the political arena every man who has either thoughts or principles of his own, and to make a statesman's mission the task of political scavengers. Alderman William Wilson could stand upon a platform, and upon every plank of it, with just as much efficiency as Henry Clay. For this duty neither eloquence, nor training, nor principles are necessary.

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ple. We are declaring war against our great men, and if we only maintain the conflict with our present weapons, in another generation few of the race will be found in Washington.

## Minnesota Politics.

Are Republicans aware of the extent of the money power now employed against them? It is impossible to state definite sums, but it is safe to say they are of such magnitude as to carry the elections for slavery if anything can do it. Large sums are drawn from Washington, and we understand that one aspirant to the U. S. Senate says he has \$30,000 to be used to reach that station. And how much may come as toll from the great Fort Snelling swindle is not known. Every man for sale will be bought up; and how mighty convenient just now for many to get a good life in paying for their lands, or feeding their families through the winter, or buying a cow? It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be employed, or would be if money was not so tight, to carry our elections in favor of a set of ambitious doughfaces for office. The census canvassers are now all over the Territory doing faithful work for their patrons. And the utmost efforts will be required to defeat these forces. The question is—whether money shall control the election of Minnesota.—*St. Paul Times*, 28.

## Suspension of all the New York City Banks.

New York, Oct. 14.  
The meeting of the Bank officers last evening passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in view of the excitement prevailing in the community, and the actual suspension of a number of banks of this city,

Resolved, That it is expedient that the banks of this city should suspend specie payments to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Albany and request the Governor to convene the Legislature, to consider the necessity of enacting some law to give relief in the present financial emergency.

Resolved, That the most energetic exertions be made to secure an early resumption of specie payments, and that it be recommended that the banks make no dividends to their stockholders until such resumption of specie payments.

The struggle being over, the public breathe more freely.

The State banks will suspend; the Eastern banks will also stop; paper currency will then again become general, and trade will be resumed.

Stocks are already higher. Sterling exchange par to 102.

## The Darien Expedition.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated some twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of making explorations and verifying surveys which have already been made, of a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by the Atrato and Truando rivers. The Secretaries of War and Navy were authorized by the same act to employ, under the direction of the President, such officers of the army and navy as might be necessary for the purpose. This important work is about to be undertaken by Lieut. Craven, of the navy, and Lieut. Bradford and Dr. O'Hara, as his assistants. An officer of the army and some five or six engineers are to be added, and the party is expected to sail in a few days. From the intelligence recently received from the Isthmus, there is good reason to believe that the project of a ship canal between the two oceans is practicable.

## Yankees at Sebastopol.

The Yankees who are at work upon the sunken ships at Sebastopol have made a very good beginning and are pushing forward with true American energy. They have erected store-houses, machine and blacksmith shops, dwelling houses &c., and Sebastopol has all the life, activity and appearance of a New England ship yard.—The company has about a hundred superior American mechanics, any quantity of Russian laborers, and two gangs of divers at work clearing away the wrecks before attempting to raise them. In doing this they have recovered a large number of cannon, a great many anchors and chains, copper sheathing, bolts, rigging &c., all of great value. The iron steamers and new ships have not received any material damage from the worms, but the old ships are not worth repairing.

**BREAKING THE SABBATH.**—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, deprecating the custom of repeated services on Sunday, says that the first service is usually cream, the second milk, and the third milk and water, and the last is the one that usually sticks by the hearers of the three. A man who has a family, and goes to the Sunday school in the morning at nine o'clock, to church at half past ten o'clock, to church again in the afternoon, and then again, perhaps, in the evening, ought to be tried for breaking the Sabbath. If he could hear three sermons profitably, he must be an extraordinary genius at hearing.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANKLIN.**—A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* says: "There are about eighty descendants of Dr. Franklin now living in the States of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky, and in the District of Columbia. Mrs. W. J. Duane, of this city, is the oldest descendant now living.—Dr. Franklin Bache, Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson College, is the eldest son of the eldest son of Dr. Franklin's only daughter. His residence is at the corner of Spruce and Juniper streets in this city."

**MRS. CUNNINGHAM AGAIN.**—The *New York Tribune*, of last week, says: "Mrs. Cunningham's counsel yesterday served a notice of appeal to the general Term of the Supreme Court from the decision of the Surrogate on the question of her marriage with Dr. Burdell, and gave the required bond for the payment of the costs of such appeal, should it be unsuccessful." Mr. Clinton appeared as her counsel.

A violent shock of an earthquake occurred at St. Louis about four o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., and several minutes later another shock less severe. The rumbling was deep and heavy, making the most substantial buildings tremble, and overturning small articles in dwellings.—Shocks were also felt at Springfield, Ill.